

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Lompico County Water District

Report Date: 05/09/15

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface Water and Ground Water

Name & general location of source(s): Lompico Creek and Ground water wells #1, #5, #7A

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: 2002-2003 – available at the Water District Office or from the State Water Resources Control Board Office in Monterey

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Monthly, the third Tuesday of the month, meetings held at the district office located at 11255 Lompico Rd.

For more information, contact: Mike Mathiasen – District Consultant Phone: (650) 270-1825

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	09/25/14	20	14.5	2	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) *	09/25/14	20	2.05*	5	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	04/30/14	22.4	8.5 to 41	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	04/30/14	163.5	14 to 260	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Perchlorate (ug/l)	01/24/13	ND	ND	6	6	Contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations
Arsenic (ug/l)	04/30/14	ND	ND	10	0	Naturally occurring – man made discharge from the manufacturing process
Barium (ug/l)	04/30/14	ND	ND	2000	2000	Naturally occurring – man made discharge from the metal refineries
Copper (ug/l)	04/30/14	ND	ND	1300	1300	Naturally occurring, also found in the discharge of wood preservative manufacturing
Nickel (ug/l)	04/30/14	ND	ND	100	100	Naturally occurring, or discharge from manufacturing
Nitrate	04/30/14	ND	ND	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, sewage, septic tanks, sometimes naturally occurring
Cadmium (ug/l)	04/30/14	ND	ND	5	5	Decaying galvanized pipes, naturally occurring, decaying batteries
Trihalomethanes (ug/l)	Quarterly	17.8	0.79 to 37	80	0	By product of water disinfection or chlorinated water
Halocetic Acids (ug/l)	Quarterly	4.28	ND to 13	60	0	By product of water disinfection or chlorinated water
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	09/29/11	2.21	2.21	15	0	Naturally occurring – testing done every four years
Gross Beta (pCi/l)	2007	0.97	0.97			Naturally occurring – testing no longer required for this constituent
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/l)	2014	ND	ND	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits / industrial waste

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ug/l)	04/30/14	ND	ND	1000	NS	Naturally occurring
Manganese (ug/l)	04/30/14	36.8	ND to 100	50	NS	Naturally occurring
Chloride (mg/l)	04/30/14	11.8	6.5 to 19	500	NS	Naturally occurring

Sulfate (mg/l)	04/30/14	28.2	5.8 to 52	500	NS	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ug/l)	04/30/14	ND	ND	5000	NS	Naturally occurring
Iron (ug/l)	04/30/14	55	ND to 220	300	NS	Naturally occurring

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Total Alkalinity (mg/l)	09/25/14	205	200-210	NS	Alkalinity is a measurement of the capacity of water to neutralize acids

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Lompico County Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The water district exceeded the Action Level for Copper in five of twenty homes tested. These homes were notified and continued monitoring will take place in 2015. Iron and Manganese were both greater than the SMCL (secondary maximum contaminant level) until the new Lewis Water Treatment plant was completed in September 2014. They are both secondary constituents and pose no immediate health dangers. In July 2012 the water district exceeded the MCL for Total Trihalomethanes. The district is now back in compliance with this standard.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

Copper AL exceedance	Internal corrosion of plumbing systems	On going	We are planning on conducting a corrosion control survey	Some people may experience gastrointestinal distress, or liver or kidney damage
----------------------	--	----------	--	---

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100.00%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.066 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

^(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

^(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

SAN LORENZO VALEY WATER DISTRICT WATER QUALITY REPORT 2014				NORTH SYSTEM Boulder Creek, Brookdale, Ben Lomond, Zayante Account No 21-22, 30-97					
				GROUND WATER			SURFACE WATER		
PRIMARY HEALTH STANDARDS	Notes	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG or [MRDLG]	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amount	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amount
Inorganic Constituents Arsenic (ppb)	1	10	N/A	2012	1 - 2.9	2.4	2014	N.D.	N.D.
Fluoride (ppb)	1	2000	1000	2013	150 - 488	263	2014	71 - 91	81.8
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)		10	.02	2014	N.D. - 0.39	0.16	2014	N.D.	N.D.
Nitrate (as NO ₃) (ppm)		45	45	2014	N.D. - 16.0	4.7	2014	N.D.	N.D.
Radioactive Constituents Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	1	15	0	2012	< 3.0 - 3.2	< 3.0	2012	N.D.	N.D.
Radium 228 (pCi/L)		5	0	2014	N/A	N/A	2014	N/A	N/A
Turbidity [Nephelometric Turbidity Units] (NTU's)		(TT) = 95% of Samples ≤ 0.2 NTU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2014	< or = to 0.2 in 100% of Samples	Highest measurement = 0.17
SECONDARY STANDARDS		MCL or [MRDL]	PHG or [MRDLG]	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amount	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amount
Chloride (ppm)	1	500	N/A	2012	5.8 - 8.7	7.3	2014	6.6 - 8.1	7.3
Color (units)		15	N/A	2014	< 3.0 - < 3.0	< 3.0	2014	< 3.0 - < 3.0	< 3.0
Iron (ppb)	1, 3	300	**	2012	< 20 - 270	135	2014	N.D.	N.D.
Manganese (ppb)	3	50	**	2014	88 - 140	118	2014	N.D.	N.D.
Sulfate (ppm)	1	500	**	2012	5 - 180	83	2013	3.4 - 8.0	4.8
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1	1000	**	2012	130 - 680	335	2014	100 - 140	120
Turbidity [Nephelometric Turbidity Units] (NTU's)		5	N/A	2014	0.30 - 9.1	3.98	2014	N/A	N/A
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED		MCL or [MRDL]	PHG or [MRDLG]	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amount	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amount
Sodium (ppm)		N/A	N/A	2013	10 - 15	12	2014	9.4 - 10.0	9.7
Total Hardness (ppm)		N/A	N/A	2013	44 - 393	200	2014	60 - 80	71.2
Total Phosphate (ppm)		N/A	N/A	2014	0.6 - 3.4	2.6	2013	N/A	N/A
Vanadium (ppb)	Notification Level = 50			2014	N.D. - 0.94	0.41	2014	0.52 - 1.2	0.79
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM									
PRIMARY HEALTH STANDARDS		MCL or [MRDL]	PHG or [MRDLG]	Sample Year*	Range of Detection		Average Amount		
Disinfection By-products/Residues* THM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)		80	N/A	2014	5.0 - 36		17.6		
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)		60	N/A	2014	< 2 - 19		6.5		
Chlorine (ppm)		[4.0]	[4.0]	2014	0.2 - 1.45		0.63		
MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule) (P/A)		No more than 2 Samples Positive in any one month.	0	2014	N.D.		N.D.		
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED		MCL or [MRDL]	PHG or [MRDLG]	Sample Year	Range of Detectio		Average Amount		
pH (unitless)(USEPA)		6.5 - 8.5	N/A	2014	6.4 - 8.3		7.3		
PRIMARY STANDARDS REGULATED AT TAP		Action Level (AL)	PHG or [MRDLG]	Sample Year	Number of Samples	Tap Water			
Lead (ppb)		15	0.2	2014	23	90th Percentile = 4.8 Sites Above (AL) = 0			
Copper (ppb)		1300	170	2014	23	90th Percentile = 450 Sites Above (AL) = 0			